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JOHN L. THOMAS, Judge Twenty-sixth
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

COURTS:
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County Court convenes on the
First Monday of March, June, September
and December.
Probate Court is held on the First
Monday in February, May, August and No-
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Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.
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M. and 7 P. M., except the 5th Sabbath A. M.
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P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. First
Sunday, services at De Soto; Third Sun-
day, services at Crystal City.

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Sunday, services at De Soto; Third Sun-
day, services at Crystal City.

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FLENNOR, Pastor.

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o'clock P. M. Mass and Sermon at Pilot
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Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P.
M.

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Rev. ROBERT SMUCKAL, Pastor.
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and Washington streets, Ironton. A. AB-
ANATHY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main
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G. FRANZ DINGER, Secretary.
IRONTON EXCURSIONISTS, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets in the first and third Thurs-
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THOS. BEARD, P. M. FRANK DINGER, Secy.
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KNIGHTS OF KLU KLUX KLAU, meets in
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Wednesday evenings. W. T. GAY,
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PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday
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PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
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Friday of each month.
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M., meets on Saturday night or preceding
full moon. A. J. HARRALE, W. M.
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meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Public
Real Estate Agent,
AND Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire
Insurance Companies of New York, and the
Blue Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
IRONTON. : : : MISSOURI.

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXI.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

NUMBER 34.

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ACADEMY

Count on the joys and not the pains;
Think not of losses, but of gains;
Keep the clouds back; gaze at the sun;
This life will smoothly with you run.
Our gifts are more than all our blows,
And what is best we know God knows;
And he will send his blessings down,
Some velvet, but all will hide a crown.
If we could know the meaning grand
In tears that come by God's command,
Then sweetly should we take the cross,
And count as gain what seems a loss.
Only let us wait and pray,
When out of night will come the day;
And pearls long hid from human sight
Will crown our brow with holy light.

Ursuline Sisters

The system of education pursued in this
institution is designed to develop the moral,
intellectual and physical powers of the stu-
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dressing-rooms, one on either side of stage,
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Arcadia, with a population of 3,000, are
within a radius of three miles—Ironton in
the centre.
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Distillers and Whiskey Merchants
300 E. Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Bright Side.

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Keep the clouds back; gaze at the sun;
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Some velvet, but all will hide a crown.
If we could know the meaning grand
In tears that come by God's command,
Then sweetly should we take the cross,
And count as gain what seems a loss.
Only let us wait and pray,
When out of night will come the day;
And pearls long hid from human sight
Will crown our brow with holy light.

The Tariff.

BY HENRY WATKINSON.

Manufactured products may be divid-
ed into three elements—the labor, the
raw material and the capital required
to bring these two together. If the
price of the raw material is high, labor's
rewards must be low. If the use of
money—or the rate of interest—is high,
there is a corresponding decrease in the
rewards of labor. But political econ-
omists have noticed during the past
fifty years, as capital has accumulated,
the rate of interest and the tendency of
profit have been downward. As these
elements in the cost of production de-
crease, there is a greater margin allowed
for the reward of labor. Because of
the vast improvement in mechanical
industry and the wonderful progress
made in transportation, the general
condition of the laboring classes
throughout the world has been ad-
vanced. In this advance the laborer of
America has shared, but in so far as
the tariff enhances the cost of the raw
material used by the manufacturer, the
wages of the American laborer suffer;
in so far as the market of the American
product is restricted, and the neces-
sity of the rewards of capital caused
thereby is augmented, the laborer pays
the penalty.

In order that labor may secure the
highest reward, it is essential that the
productive power of money and ma-
chinery shall be greater, for it is from
the product of this joint labor of man
and machine that his wages must ulti-
mately come. The tariff enhances the
cost of machinery and of raw material,
and restricts the market of American
products, and in so doing, instead of
advancing, its effect is to decrease the
wages of the American working-man.

Notwithstanding these facts, it is
contented by the advocates of a system
of restriction that high wages are in-
compatible with cheap production, and
they insist that if they are forced to
compete with the manufactured goods
of Europe, they must begin by reduc-
ing wages. The history of industry
shows, on the contrary, that cheap
production proceeds best under a sys-
tem of high wages, and for the past
one hundred years, as wages have ad-
vanced, prices of manufactured articles
have steadily declined. The Chief of
the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics
accounts for it in this way in the six-
teenth report:

"The sharp competition of the present day
renders it necessary for employers to watch
carefully the important elements of pro-
duction, the cost of labor as represented in
wages; and in considering the question of
labor cost, the rate of wages is generally
taken as the standard. We venture the sug-
gestion, however, that it is the sum of
wages, and not the rate, which constitutes
the true money standard of cost of labor,
and we carry this suggestion to its logical
outcome in the following proposition: In
proportion as capital, through machinery,
becomes more effective, the relative number
of laborers is decreased in proportion to
the rate of wages; and, therefore, the sum
of wages is reduced; that is, lower cost
is compassed by way of higher wages."

I think, as an economist, that it is
safe to say that the rate of wages is
not the standard, but the sum of wages,
as Mr. Edward Atkinson puts it, where
labor is free and industry progressive,
improvements in production result in
giving increased abundance at lower
prices to the consumer, and a yielding
larger proportionate share of the ad-
vantage to the worker, at the same
time compelling capital to satisfy
itself with a smaller share. This is the
situation in England, where forty
years of freedom from restriction have
improved the condition of the work-
people at least twofold. If starvation
and wretchedness still exist among the
English operatives, it is because man
can devise no system to extinguish in-
capacity, disease or crime. In America,
on the other hand, the restrictive
feature of protection has defeated the
ends of the system, and is now being
stated by its denial of continuous work,
its abridgment of the purchasing pow-
er of wage, and its erection in the mind
of the workman of a desire for legisla-
tive help, which, seeing that it has
been established in favor of his employ-
er, he not unreasonably or unreasonably
demands for himself.

The English workman does not dread
cheap labor. His antagonist is the ex-
porter. It is the luckless pauper labor
of Europe which is overmatched by the
skilled, high-priced labor of England.
Our chief European rival is England.
Yet in a sphere of the pauper labor of
Europe, which England despises, walks
his round as sentinel for protection in
America.

In Mr. Daniel Pidgeon's admirable
and suggestive *Old World Questions*
and *New World Answers* (Harper and
Brothers, 1885), the following lucid
statement of the case is made:

"The idea that wages are determined by
the market is the cornerstone of American
protection. It is, however, easy to show
that wages in the States are determined, not
by the market, but by free trade. Out of a total
population of 50,000,000 there are 17,500,000
of workers, the remainder being engaged
in agriculture, and less than three
millions in manufacturing industries, while
of the total produce raised by the former
class two-thirds is consumed in this country,
and the remaining third, representing al-
most the whole foreign trade of the States,
is exported. The prices which these surplus
products realize are chiefly determined in
the markets where they are sold, of which Liver-
pool is the chief, and they will be high or
low according as the harvests of the world
are good or bad. Similarly the wages which
can be paid to American labor engaged in
the production of food stuffs must depend
on the amount of money obtained in ex-
change for them, and as the great majority
of workers are so engaged their rate of
wages will regulate those in every other
branch of business. Wages, like water, seek
a level, and labor will quit the field for the
workshop, or the workshop for the field, as
this or that pays best. True agriculture is
the paymaster whom American manufactur-
ers must outbid, and agricultural wages
are determined in the free-trade market of
the world. A glance at the condition of in-

Another fluttering.

Now let us wait a while. I'll give them another call.
But they are getting suspicious. I
don't believe they will answer. After
waiting he gave another call. Not fit-
ty yards from us up flew a turkey and
away it went; then another and an-
other, and kept going from all around
us, for we had got right in amongst
them. Well, they did not all get away.
We got up, picked up our turkeys and
started on, for we knew it would be of
little use to follow those turkeys.

Often when out hunting I have start-
ed up a flock of quails and saw them
fly and light on the ground in full
view. I would walk slowly towards
them, with my eyes riveted on the
spot, and as I came near, a quail to be
seen. I have stood right where I
saw those quails light, and have not
removed my eyes from the place, and I
could not see them, yet they were
there and I knew it. One time as I
stood looking the ground all over care-
fully, I saw the sun shine on a quail's
eye, and there that quail had been ly-
ing on the ground watching my eye.

As soon as he saw my eye fastened on
his, that quail got up from there and
away he went and the whole flock after
him; and then I have stood within
a few feet of them, and they watched
my eye; as long as it passed by it was
all right, but the moment the eye cen-
tered on a bird it was time for that
bird to leave, and so with other kinds
of game. And then all kinds of wild
animals have such keen sense of sight,
smell and hearing it is hard for a hun-
ter to overmatch them.

After we had gone on we did not get
sight of anything we cared to kill until
on our return. We had got back near
where we killed our turkeys. I said to
my pard, "You go across that low gap
in the mountain and I will keep on
this side, for this little hill is one of the
best places for deer in all these woods.
I have killed lots of them on this hill."

After we had separated and come back
almost to the creek, I heard my old
hunting tutor's hound and her pups
coming down the Knob creek way
above Ironton. I stopped and watch-
ed, for I knew they were after a deer.
I did not think my old pard had time
to get around to where he could see the
deer as it came. I thought, now, old
pard, I'll beat you this time. Just then
I saw a splendid buck coming with
that easy, long, swinging lope. Didn't
he look splendid as he came quartering
towards me and within about one hun-
dred and fifty yards. I drew down on
him and at the crack of my rifle that
deer made a somersault and there he
lay. As I stepped forward to go to it,
I saw my old pard not more than a
hundred yards from me. He said,
"Did you shoot at that deer?" "Yes;
did you shoot at him?" "Yes. Well
we'll see who killed that deer." There
was my bullet hole right through the
heart. His ball had hit it just where
the head and neck join. Each shot
was a dead one. We could always tell
who had killed the game, for his gun
carried forty to the pound and mine
just took an even hundred; but I never
saw a gun that would kill farther and
deader than that one in those days.
We did not have Winchester in those
days. I have seen the time more than
once I would have been glad to have
had one of those repeating guns—yes,
more than once.

After we had examined our deer as
much as we cared about, we cut a good
pole with our hunting knives and soon
had our game strung on it, and taking
the ends on our shoulders, took step
and started for home, which we reach-
ed about twilight, feeling pretty good
after eating a good supper.

What joyful times we used to have
with reading, talking and joyous laugh-
ter, intermingled with joke and song.
"In the days when we went gyping, a long
time ago,
The lads and lassies in their best
were dressed from tip to toe,
We danced and sang the foxtrot song on the
forest green,
And naught but mirth and plenty around
us could be seen!
And thus we passed a pleasant time,
nor thought of care or woe,
In the days when we went gyping, a long
time ago!"

T. P. R.

The Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Convention
of 1888 will be held at St. Louis, and
it will begin its proceedings upon the
fifth day of June. The latter fact pre-
sents a new departure. Usually, since
the war, it has been the custom of the
Democratic party to wait until the Re-
publicans had put forth their candidate
and their platform before taking similar
action itself. It is time it seems to be
possessed with the courage of its con-
victions. It practically says to its great
opponent, "Nominate whom you please.
Say what you please. We shall beat
you, any way. We will take the field
first, regardless of what you may do."

The correspondence says that this is
an Administration victory. We look
upon it differently. We look upon it
as a Democratic victory. It is an out-
and-out announcement that the Demo-
cratic party is not afraid of itself; that
it is prepared to fight for its cause; that
it believes that it has come into Na-
tional power to stay.

This is the proper attitude for the
party to take before the country. Let
them take good care that their action
at St. Louis sustains it. Let them see
to it that they come down there with a
harmonious and enthusiastic following.
And, to accomplish this, but one thing
is necessary, and that is, to pursue in
all its proceedings the grand old max-
im: "In essentials unity. In non-essen-
tials liberality. In all things charity."

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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